SÓUFTRY.	A ASSIFICATION AND ASSIFICATION ASSIFICATION AND ASSIFICATION AS	30°
OFIC	1. Soviet and Rumanian Troops in Timisoara and the Banat Border Area	25X1
X1	2. Soviet and Rumanian Troops in Arad	CANADA TANGE TO M
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PAGES	4 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)	
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REMARKS		
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properties of the confidence of	THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	25X
		overegette theory totals obtain
	Timisoara.	
(1	1. Prior to late October 1951, a block west of the center of the city of Timisoara (R 16/T 91) was occupied by Soviet officers' dependents. Paris Street led through this quarter of the city. The city park was located south of the block. Between July and early October 1951, the civilian residents were also evacuated from numerous houses on Bulv. Broi-Dela-Stalingrad in the northeastern sector of the city. In August 1951, tank units approaching from the south were observed crossing the central sector of the city and proceeding towards the north. (1)	25X
K1	2. The construction of cantonment buildings on a former market-place near Unirii Equare in the central sector of the city was started in the spring of 1951. In October 1951, about 40 cantonment buildings of various sizes were observed there cither Rumanian troops or Rumanian labor service personnel were to be accommodated in this cantonment.	
K1	Rumanians, Serbs, Hungarians and ethnic Cermans were drafted into the armed forces, However, ethnic Cermans were eligible only if they had not relatives in Cermany and were considered reliable from political point of view. The majority of the ethnic Cermans, the politically unreliable individuals and the sons of former wealthy Eumanian families were drafted into the labor service.	25
X1 1	belonged to the 1930 class, was drafted into the armed forces in April 1951. members of the 1929 and 1930 classes were inducted in June or July 1951.	25>
(1	h. In August 1951, an old barracks installation quarter ing a Soviet unit on the northern perimeter of the city, on the east side of the road to Arad (R 16/U 16). No details were known. In September 1951,	
< 1	tanks were parked in the Jagdwald northeast of the city (2)	٥
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	Saunicolaul Mare.	
25X1 5X1 5X1	a fuel depot with seven tanks located directly beside the Sannicolaul Mare (Y 7/T 55) branch railroad station referred to as small railroad station (Kleinbahnhof) During the war there were only three tanks there. The fuel tanks were painted yellow and were about 6 meters in diameter and about 6 meters high. The tanks were connected by pipe lines and other pipes led from the tanks to the railroad station. The tanks were refilled continuously. The fuel was used for tractors. This fuel depot also supplied military units.	25X^
.07(1	Jimbolia.	
.5X1	6. the number of the border guard troops observed during a visit to Jimbolia (Y 7/T 52) in July 1951, at 250 men. The soldiers were green epaulets mounting a small metal disk inscribed Gr and had light colored cap bands. They were billeted in private houses. (3)	
	Cenadul Mare,	
	7. Prior to early September 1951, about 200 Rumanian border guard troops were accommodated in private billets in Cenadul Mare (Y 7/T 16). The soldiers were the border guard troop insignia, described in paragraph 6, on their garrison caps and on their green epaulets. Light machine guns and teams of horses were observed with the troops. Wire entanglements and trace strips were observed on the Yugoslav border. The militia in Cenadul Mare were blue gray uniforms, white-bordered epaulets and service caps with Soviet star emblems.	
	Peciul Nou.	
	8. Three days after the resettlement of 104 ethnic German families on 18 June 1951, a Rumanian unit of about 200 men arrived at Peciul Nou (R 16/T 89) from the direction of Timisoara by train. The soldiers had to help with the harvest. In early September 1951, the unit was entrained and departed in the direction of Timisoara. (4)	
	Parta.	
25X1	9. In August 1951, after the completion of two cantonment buildings Rumanian soldiers started working at three building sites directly northeast of a small woods, about 1 km west of Parta (R 16/T 39). Residents believed pill boxes were constructed there. The building sites, which were camouflaged with branches, were about 3 meters square. The farmers ordered to deliver building material were not allowed to proceed all the way to the building sites. Their teams were taken over by soldiers at some distance away from these sites. gravel, field stone and timber being unloaded at the Parta and Sanmihai railroad stations. (5)	
	Deta.	
5X1	10. While visiting in Deta (Y 18/Y 97) in late August 1951, any Rumanian or Soviet soldiers in the town. The militia effice was located in a three-story building in the central sector of the city, beside the church. The Securitate Office was also located nearby.	25X1
	Ishanisfeld and Giulwaz.	
	11. While visiting in Ichanisfeld (R 16/E 69), a small Rumanian border guard unit billeted in a private house. The soldiers were	25X1
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green patches and green cap bands and carried rifles and submachine guns. In the spring of 1951, a small detachment of the Rumanian border guard troops was also stationed at Giulvaz (R 16/7 79).

C-ba	ia c	
12.	Rumanian soldiers dug an extensive fire trench near Cebza (R 16/Y 89). No detailed information was available.	25X
Orad	lea Mare.	
13.	While waiting for the departure of her train for Germany at the Oradea Mare (R 48/P 55) railroad station from 17 to 19 September 1951, troop transports passing the railroad station in the direction of Arad at intervals of about 30 minutes during the night. The trains consisted of 40 to 50 cars. About two thirds of the cars were flatcars, the rest were boxcars. Most of the trains were loaded with trucks and passenger cars, which appeared to be new. Because of their uniforms, the soldiers in the boxcars were believed to belong to the Rumanian Army. An unidentified number of the trains were loaded with guns camouflaged with branches. No Soviet transports or tank shipments were seen.	25>
14.	On the evening of 16 September 1951, a train with three sleeping-cars, carrying officers wearing uniforms was observed at the railroad station. While traveling through Czechoslovakia later, these officers were Czechs. seven-day maneuvers were to be held on the western border of Rumania in the first half of September 1951. Czech officers were to participate in these	25) 25X
	maneuvers,	
Sovi	et and Rumanian Troops in Arad.	
15.	In July 1951, an old barracks installation, located on the northern perimeter of Arad and near the main railroad station on a northbound thoroughfare, was occupied by a Soviet unit. It was surrounded by an old iron latticework fence. An unidentified section of the installation was destroyed. There was a large square near the barracks installation. The soldiers were brown uniforms, red-bordered epaulets and garrison caps. Training in firing was observed in the barracks yard. No heavy weapons were seen.	ý
]16。	In the summer of 1951. the Arad castle was occupied by a Soviet unit. Soviet troops in the town in September 1951.	
17.	Another barracks installation, which was constructed in 1943, was located north of the castle, on the northern bank of the Euresul River. It consisted of three four-story buildings, which were not fenced. In July 1951, a Rumanian unit in this installation. (6)	
18.	In August 1951, Rumanian units held maneuvers hear Glogovat (E 16/U 15). The soldiers were billeted in private houses in Glogovat and other villages. The equipment of the troops included Rong-barreled guns drawn by two or four horses. In August 1951,	
Peri	21 0 c	
19.	Ferlar (74) was occupied by Soviet	
	area par	25X

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	troops in June 1951, was no longer certain of this fact. She stated that she heard soldiers speaking Rumanian. The troops, who arrived when the resettlement of the civilian population was started, were billeted in vacated schools and in the cloister. However,	25X1
	Comments.	
(1)	A previous report stated that the requisitioned houses in the northeastern	
	sector of the city, on Bulv. Eroi-Dela-Stalingrad, were also occupied by Sewiet decendents.	
	Soviet dependents	
	and Cavalry Barracks in Timispara	
(2)	The hallowed that the harracks Vinetaliation the Lorner	25X1
	Antillows and Coroles Barracks, which are accubied by boviet tank troops.	
	The presence of Soviet tanks in the Jagdwald has been	
	previously reported. This confirms a previous report which stated that a border guard unit was	
(3)	Innerted in Timbelia	
(l_1)	According to marious reports, purerous towns in the Banat border area were	*,
(**)	necumial by Rumanian Army units during the summer of Typic It is certified	
	that these units were used to construct border fortilications and mainly	
	to help with the harvest because there was a shortage of civilian labor	
	in this area due to the resettlements. The movement of army troops to Peciul Nou, to help with the harvest as mentioned in the present report, supports	
	Nou, to help with the harvest as mentioned in the present report, supports this theory.	
(5)		
(2)	constructed on the Vugoslav border near other towns.	
(6)	The ctetements of the present report on Soviet troops largely coincide with	
. •	a previous report of July 1951. The Ared castle is believed to be occupied	
	by a medium tank regiment. According to a previous report, Arad was not occupied by Rumanian troops, except for militia.	25X1
	occupied by Kumanian Prophs, except in militars	Z3X I